



**Europäisches Patentamt**  
**European Patent Office**  
**Office européen des brevets**

⑪ Publication number:

0 129 417

A2

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

② Application number: 84304033.8

Ⓢ Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>: **B 60 K 41/02**  
**B 60 K 41/08**

(22) Date of filing: 15.06.84

③ Priority: 16.06.83 JP 108247/83  
16.06.83 JP 108248/83  
30.06.83 JP 119165/83

(72) Inventor: Ogawa, Noriaki  
3-12-21, Tagara Nerima-ku  
Tokyo 176(JP)

④ Date of publication of application:  
27.12.84 Bulletin 84/52

(72) Inventor: Kasai, Hitoshi  
878, Shimonoge Takatsu-ku  
Kawasaki-shi Kanagawa 213(JP)

③④ Designated Contracting States:  
CH DE FR GB IT LI SE

72 Inventor: Hattori, Toshihiro  
Mezon Hirota B-504 927 Kamitsuchidana  
Ayase-shi Kanagawa 252(JP)

⑦ Applicant: FUJITSU LIMITED  
1015, Kamikodanaka Nakahara-ku  
Kawasaki-shi Kanagawa 211(JP)

72 Inventor: Ishihara, Masaki  
831-14, Shobusawa  
Fujisawa-shi Kanagawa 252(JP)

⑦ Applicant: Isuzu Motors Limited  
6-22-10 Minamifooi Shinagawa-ku  
Tokyo 140(JP)

(72) Inventor: Uriuhara, Makoto  
C-505, 2-33-58, Hirado Totsuka-ku  
Yokohama-shi Kanagawa 244(JP)

72 Inventor: Asagi, Yasuyoshi  
3-510, Kizuki Nakahara-ku  
Kawasaki-shi Kanagawa 211(JP)

74 Representative: Sunderland, James Harry et al,  
HASLTINE LAKE & CO Hazlitt House 28 Southampton  
Buildings Chancery Lane  
London WC2A 1AT(GB)

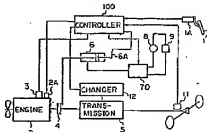
⑤4 Automatic clutch control system.

⑤ An automatic clutch control system, for use in automobiles, using a microcomputer, including an accelerator pedal sensor for detecting accelerator position; an engine speed sensor for detecting engine speed; a clutch stroke sensor for detecting clutch stroke; an automobile speed sensor for detecting automobile speed; and a controller for controlling opening or closing of solenoid valves, gear change of a transmission, and opening or closing of a throttle actuator in accordance with predetermined stored data and signals transmitted from the sensors.

The automatic clutch control system consequently can automatically control the clutch moving time and clutch moving speed for easy driving under all driving conditions.

Moreover, while the clutch control system is automatic, it can use dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions as employed in manual and semiautomatic transmissions.

Fig. 4



AUTOMATIC CLUTCH CONTROL SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a clutch control system, more particularly to a method and apparatus for an  
5 automatic clutch control system using a microcomputer.

The present invention is advantageously used, for example, for automobiles having conventional dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions.

The automatic clutch control system according to the present  
10 invention can automatically control the clutch moving time, clutch moving speed, and gear changes under a predetermined control program stored in a microcomputer, thus allowing easy driving under all driving conditions.

15 As is well known, three main types of transmissions are now in use for clutch control and gear change in automobiles: manual transmissions, using dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions, which are manually operated by a clutch pedal and a/<sup>gear</sup>change lever; semiautomatic transmissions,  
20 also using dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions, which have a gear change mechanism manually operated by a change lever and a clutch automatically controlled by a computer; and automatic transmissions, for example, using torque converters and planetary-gear-type auxiliary trans-  
25 missions, which are automatically controlled by a computer controller.  
is

As/also well known, each of these types of transmission has its own advantages and disadvantages. The main disadvantages of manual transmissions are troublesome operability, poor  
30 smoothness of change, and susceptibility of efficiency to driving characteristics of individual drivers. The main disadvantage of

semiautomatic transmissions is poor smoothness of change. Finally, the main disadvantages of automatic transmissions are poor gas mileage, <sup>(fuel consumption)</sup> slow response time, and high cost.

Although technical improvements have been made  
5 alleviating the above disadvantages, these improvements are still not sufficient.

An embodiment of the present invention can provide an automatic clutch control system, for use in automobiles, using a  
10 microcomputer which avoids/ <sup>or mitigates</sup> the disadvantages of the prior art.

Embodiments of the present invention can/ <sup>also</sup> provide an automatic clutch control system enabling highly precise, automatic control of the clutch moving time and clutch moving speed under various driving conditions.

15 An embodiment of the present invention can/ <sup>also</sup> provide an automatic clutch control system enabling use of conventional dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided  
20 <sup>an</sup> apparatus for/automatic clutch control system, for use in a motor vehicle, / <sup>including</sup> a microcomputer, comprising: first means mounted to an accelerator pedal for sensing accelerator position; second means mounted to an engine for sensing engine speed; third means mounted to a clutch actuator for sensing clutch  
25 stroke; fourth means mounted to a transmission for sensing vehicle speed; and fifth means for controlling opening or closing of solenoid valves, gear change of a transmission, and opening or closing of a throttle actuator, based on predetermined stored data and based on signals transmitted from the first,  
30 second, third, and fourth sensing means, for automatic control of clutch moving time and clutch moving speed and easy driving under all driving conditions.

Moreover, there is provided a method for automatic clutch

control, for a motor/ vehicle, using a microcomputer, comprising the steps of: detecting accelerator position by an accelerator pedal sensor, engine speed by an engine speed sensor, clutch stroke by a clutch stroke sensor, and vehicle speed by a vehicle speed sensor; comparing the sensor data with predetermined stored data and calculating clutch moving time and clutch moving speed based on predetermined data for various driving conditions; controlling opening or closing of solenoid valves based on signals generated from flip-flop circuits via counters activated by the calculation; and controlling the clutch moving time and clutch moving speed by means of a clutch actuator controlled by the solenoid valves.

The present invention enables easy driving under all driving conditions and good operability and gas mileage compared with conventional manual, semiautomatic, and fully automatic transmissions. Moreover, it can be used with dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions used in conventional manual and semiautomatic transmissions.

Reference is made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram of an automatic clutch control system in a conventional semiautomatic transmission;

Fig. 2 is a partial schematic view of a clutch actuator shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a timing chart of drive current applied to a solenoid valve (A), the quantity of oil flow through one solenoid valve (B), and the quantity of oil flow through another solenoid valve (C);

Fig. 4 is a schematic block diagram of an automatic clutch control system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic block diagram of a hydraulic control circuit including solenoid valves controlled by the controller shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a schematic block diagram for explaining the automatic clutch control system shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 to Fig. 9 are graphs for explaining relations between clutch stroke and clutch moving time (Fig. 7) and between clutch  
5 stroke and clutch moving speed (Fig. 8 and Fig. 9);

Fig. 10 shows timing charts for opening and closing of valves and the quantity of fluid flow therethrough;

Fig. 11 is a basic block diagram of the controller shown in Fig. 4; and

Fig. 12 is a flow chart of/clutch control procedure  
10 performed in the controller shown in Fig. 11.

In general, rotation of an automobile engine/<sup>shaft</sup> is transmitted to the shaft of a transmission mechanism by a dry-type single-plate clutch. To control the clutch engagement, a hydraulic  
15 control actuator is used. The hydraulic control actuator is constituted by a hydraulic cylinder used to engage and disengage the clutch and a plurality of solenoid valves used to control the motion of the hydraulic cylinder. Control of the hydraulic  
20 actuator, i.e., control of the solenoid valves, is effected mechanically in manual transmissions and electronically in semiautomatic transmissions.

Before describing <sup>embodiments of the present</sup> invention, an explanation will be given of a conventional clutch  
25 control system for a semiautomatic transmission using a dry-type single-plate clutch and hydraulic control actuator.

Referring to Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 is an accelerator pedal, 1A an accelerator pedal sensor, 2 an engine, 2A an engine speed sensor, 3 a throttle actuator, 4 a clutch, 5 a transmis-  
30 sion, 6 a clutch actuator, 6A a clutch stroke sensor, 7 a solenoid valve group, 8 an oil pump, 9 an oil tank, 10 a control unit, and 11 an automobile speed sensor.

The control unit 10, constituted by a microcomputer, con-

controls the throttle actuator 3 and the solenoid valve group 7 in accordance with a signal transmitted from the accelerator pedal sensor 1A, a signal transmitted from the engine speed sensor 2A, a signal transmitted from the clutch stroke sensor 6A, and a signal transmitted from the automobile speed sensor 11. The control unit 10 also feeds back the stroke signal transmitted from the clutch stroke sensor 6A to control the opening of the solenoid valve group 7 for engagement, slip, or disengagement of the clutch based on the clutch moving speed, as defined by clutch engagement, clutch slip, clutch disengagement, change in engine speed, (rotation speed of the engine shaft), automobile speed, and other driving conditions.

In other clutch control systems used for semiautomatic transmission, the system feeds back a stroke signal transmitted from a clutch stroke sensor, engine speed sensor, and automobile speed sensor to control the duty ratio (ratio of opened and closed time) of solenoid valves by a control unit so as to obtain both a clutch moving speed and clutch moving time defined by engine speed, automobile speed, and other driving conditions.

However, it is difficult to obtain the desired clutch moving speed and clutch moving time by controlling the opening or closing of the solenoid valves because it is necessary to finely control the duty ratio of the valves, which necessitates complex valve control.

The above problems will be explained in detail hereinafter with respect to Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Referring to Fig. 2, as mentioned above, the hydraulic control actuator is constituted by a clutch actuator, i.e., an oil cylinder 6, and a plurality of solenoid valves ( $V_1$  to  $V_3$ ). A piston 6B equipped with a piston rod 6C is provided in the oil cylinder 6. The solenoid valve  $V_1$  is provided for exhaust in a small diameter fluid passage, and the solenoid valve  $V_2$  is provided for exhaust in a large diameter fluid passage. The solenoid valve  $V_3$  is provided for supply.

Although only two exhaust solenoid valves  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are shown in the drawing, generally a plurality of fluid passages having the same diameters are provided in the actuator and each fluid passage is controlled by a solenoid valve. In the case  
 5 shown in the drawing, the solenoid valve  $V_2$  is used for coarse control of the oil flow, and solenoid valve  $V_1$  for fine control of the oil flow.

Referring to Fig. 3, when a drive current having a pulse waveform as shown in (A) is applied to the solenoid valves  $V_1$  and  
 10  $V_2$ , the oil flow through the solenoid valve  $V_1$  in the small diameter fluid passage is shown by (B); and the oil flow through the solenoid valve  $V_2$  in the large diameter fluid passage is shown by (C).

The oil flows through the solenoid valves  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are  
 15 constant so long as the pulse waveform of the drive current <sup>remains</sup> the same, i.e., has the same pulse width. The oil flow, however, changes when the pulse width becomes smaller or with increasingly smaller diameters of fluid passages, in order to achieve finer control, whereby the control of the hydraulic  
 20 actuator becomes unstable. <sup>(imprecise)</sup> Accordingly, it is difficult to obtain precise control of opening or closing of solenoid valves so as to obtain the desired clutch moving speed and clutch moving time.

embodiment of an  
 An/automatic clutch control system according to the present  
 25 invention will now be explained in detail. As explained above, an automatic clutch control system according to the present invention can be used with conventional dry-type single-plate clutches and sliding-mesh-type transmissions. <sup>embodiments of</sup> In the present invention, the <sup>(gear)</sup> change lever used in semiautomatic transmissions  
 30 is eliminated and a transmission changer (drive mechanism) added instead. These clutch and drive mechanisms are controlled by a microcomputer controller. Accordingly, a clutch control system according to the present invention is a fully automatic

transmission using a conventional clutch and transmission.

Referring to Fig. 4, the automatic clutch control system is constituted by the same components as shown in Fig. 1, except for a controller 100, a solenoid valve group 70, and a <sup>(gear)</sup>changer 12.

- 5 Components the same as in Fig. 1 are indicated by the same reference numerals.

Referring to Fig. 5, the clutch 4 is constituted by a clutch pressure plate 4A, clutch disk 4B, diaphragm spring 4C, clutch release bearing 4D, clutch release lever 4E, clutch shaft 4F, and lever 4G. Reference numeral 2B is an engine flywheel; 701, 701', 702, and 703 solenoid valves in the solenoid group 70; B a battery; SW a power switch associated with an ignition switch; and AC an accumulator.

The clutch 4 is controlled by controlling the opening or closing of the solenoid valves 701, 701', 702, and 703 using the controller 100. The controller 100 consists of a microcomputer which has a stored program relating to driving conditions. When the solenoid valves 701 and 701', for example, are actuated by the controller 100, pressurized fluid is supplied to the oil cylinder 6 from the oil pump 8. The piston 6B of the oil cylinder 6 is thus moved toward the right as indicated by the arrow to disengage the clutch disk 4B. When the solenoid valves 702 and 703 are actuated by the controller 100, the pressurized fluid is exhausted from the oil cylinder 6. The piston 6B thus moves in the reverse direction due to the action of a return spring (not shown) to re-engage the clutch disk 4B.

This control of clutch engagement and disengagement will be explained in more detail hereinafter with respect to Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

- 30 The controller 100 stores various parameters, for example, a to d shown in Figs. 7 to 9, defining relations between the clutch stroke and clutch moving time or between the clutch stroke and clutch moving speed under various driving conditions,



such as upward or downward slopes, flat roads, and stopping. The controller 100 uses these parameters a to d and the signal transmitted from the clutch stroke sensor 6A, for example, a potentiometer, to calculate the desirable clutch moving speed and clutch moving time corresponding to the clutch stroke S and controls the solenoid valve group 70 based on the results of its calculations.

The control modes will be explained in more detail with respect to Figs. 7 to 9. Referring to Fig. 7, the ordinate indicates the clutch stroke (S) and the abscissa indicates the clutch moving time (T). The lines I, II, and III indicate clutch engagement (clutch on), clutch slip (half clutch), and clutch disengagement (clutch off). In the example shown on the graph, the clutch moving time is controlled to/a predetermined gradually increasing value in clutch operation from line III to line II and controlled to one of a set of predetermined gradually increasing values corresponding to a selected one of the driving condition parameters a to d in clutch operation from line II to line I.

In Figs. 8 and 9, the ordinates indicate the clutch stroke (S) and the abscissae indicate the clutch moving speed (V). In the control modes of both Figs. 8 and 9, the clutch moving speed is controlled to a constant value in the clutch operation from line III to line II. In Fig. 8, clutch moving speed is controlled to one of a set of predetermined gradually decreasing values corresponding to a selected one of the driving condition parameters a to d in the clutch operation from line II to line I. In Fig. 9, the clutch moving speed is controlled to one of a set of predetermined constant values in clutch operation from line II to near line I and to a predetermined constant value to line I.

Next, fine control of the solenoid valves 701, 701', 702, and 703 shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 will be explained in reference

to Fig. 10 (A) to (D).

Referring to Fig. 10, as mentioned above, the open ("on") and close ("off") timings of each solenoid valve 701, 701', 702, and 703 are controlled by the controller 100. The "on" and "off" timings can be independently selected by the controller 100. Generally, there is a time delay between the "on" and "off" timings in different valves. As a result, the quantity of oil flow through the valves changes gradually at the leading edges and trailing edges of the waveforms shown in Fig. 10.

In the case of two valves, when both valves are turned on nearly simultaneously by drive currents  $i_1$  and  $i_2$  and are left on for a long time, the quantity of oil flow  $Q$  is indicated by the hatched area in Fig. 10 (A). When both valves are simultaneously on (open) for a short time, the quantity of oil flow  $Q$  is as shown in Fig. 10 (B). When the upstream valve is changed from "on" to "off" and the downstream valve is changed from "off" to "on," the quantity of oil flow is as shown in Fig. 10 (C).

As is obvious from the waveform shown in Fig. 10 (D), the overlapping of the "on" and "off" timing of the valves affects the quantity of oil flow.

The method for controlling the quantity of oil flow according to the present invention is particularly advantageous when the solenoid valves 701, 701', 702, and 703 are controlled as shown in Figs. 10 (C) and (D). In the embodiment shown, the solenoid valves 701 and 701' are provided in series in the supply side fluid passage, while the solenoid valves 702 and 703 are provided in parallel in the exhaust side fluid passage. In conventional systems using a single solenoid valve in the supply side, the solenoid valve has not been able to operate fast enough in accordance with a rapid succession of "on" and "off" instructions. As a result, conventionally, the quantity of oil flow through the valves during "on" and "off" timing has been unstable (imprecise).

However, according to the present invention, "on" and "off" control of valves can be independently performed by the controller 100. Consequently, it is possible to control the solenoid valves 701, 701', 702, and 703 to operate at exactly the right timings. A stable flow of oil is possible even with an extremely small overlap of time in "on" timing.

Consequently, since the quantity of oil flow through each valve can be finely controlled by the microcomputer, the clutch moving speed and the clutch moving time can be controlled to suit various driving conditions.

Referring to Fig. 11, the controller 100 is mainly constituted by analog-digital converters AD1 to AD4, an address modifier AMO, memories M1 to M4, a comparator and calculator CAL, counters CNT1 to CNT4, and flip-flop circuits FF1 to FF4. The address modifier AMO, comparator and calculator CAL, and counters CNT are incorporated in a central processing unit CPU.

An analog output signal from for example, the accelerator pedal sensor 1A is applied to the analog-digital converter AD1. An analog output detected by, for example, the clutch stroke sensor 6A is applied to the analog-digital converter AD2. The digital outputs from the analog-digital converters AD1 and AD2 are applied to the memories M1 and M2, respectively, via the address modifier AMO. The digital outputs designate addresses in the memories (tables) M1 and M2. Data/read out from the tables corresponding to the analog signals is supplied to the comparator and calculator CAL and appropriately processed. In the case of memory M1, the resultant data is applied to the counter CNT1 for presetting the counter CNT1. The counter CNT1 sequentially counts down from the present/number (preset) using a periodically input pulse T and resets the flip-flop circuit FF1 when reaching zero (together with) based on/another periodically input pulse G.

The output of the flip-flop circuit FF1 is applied to a base of a transistor TR1. When the transistor TR1 turns on, the

solenoid valve 701 is activated. Whilst the counter CNT1 has not reached zero, the pulses G act to set the flip-flop circuit FF1, which turns off the transistor TR1, so deactivating the solenoid valve 701. Therefore, the smaller the preset number, the longer the "on" time of the solenoid valve 701. If the gate value which controls output of the memory M1 is stored in another table, for example, memory M2, the clutch moving speed and clutch moving time can be controlled as shown in Figs. 7 to 9.

Referring to Fig. 12, the signals from each sensor, i.e., the accelerator pedal sensor 1A, the engine speed sensor 2A, the clutch stroke sensor 6A, and the vehicle speed sensor 11, are first applied to the analog-digital converters at step 1. These analog signals are converted to digital signals at step 2. The digital signals transmitted from the analog-digital converters designate addresses in the tables at step 3. The stored data corresponding to the sensor signals is read out from the tables and applied to the comparator and calculator CAL at step 4. The comparator and calculator CAL compares the read out data with prestored data of driving conditions a, b, c, and d and calculates differentials for obtaining clutch moving time and clutch moving speed based on commands transmitted from the central processing unit CPU at steps 5 and 6. The resultant data is applied to the counters, which sequentially count down from preset numbers based on periodically input pulses at step 7. The flip-flop circuits are reset by other periodically input pulses when the counts become zero at step 8. The outputs of the flip-flop circuits are applied to the bases of the transistors and the transistors turn on. The solenoid valves are activated by the current flowing through the transistors at step 9. Consequently, the cylinder stroke is controlled by the "on" or "off" timing of each valve at step 10. Therefore, the clutch stroke can be

0129417

-12-

suitably controlled for all driving conditions.

5

CLAIMS

- an  
1. An apparatus for/automatic clutch control system, for  
use in a motor vehicle, / including  
a microcomputer, comprising:  
first means mounted to an accelerator pedal for  
sensing accelerator position;  
5 second means mounted to an engine for sensing  
engine speed;  
third means mounted to a clutch actuator for  
sensing clutch stroke;  
fourth means mounted to a transmission for  
10 sensing vehicle speed; and  
fifth means for controlling opening or closing of  
solenoid valves, gear change of a transmission, and opening or  
closing of a throttle actuator, based on predetermined stored  
data and based on signals transmitted from the first, second,  
15 third, and fourth sensing means, for automatic control of clutch  
moving time and clutch moving speed under all  
driving conditions.
2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said third  
means comprises a potentiometer.
- 20 3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1/ wherein said fifth  
means comprises a microcomputer. or 2
4. A method for automatic clutch control, for a motor/  
vehicle  
using a microcomputer, comprising the steps of:  
detecting accelerator position by an accelerator  
25 pedal sensor, engine speed by an engine speed sensor, clutch  
stroke by a clutch stroke sensor, and vehicle speed by an  
vehicle speed sensor;  
comparing the sensor data with predetermined  
stored data and calculating clutch moving time and clutch moving  
30 speed based on predetermined data for various driving condi-  
tions;

controlling opening or closing of solenoid valves based on signals generated from flip-flop circuits via counters activated by the calculation; and

controlling the clutch moving time and clutch moving speed by means of a clutch actuator controlled by the solenoid valves.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein each said solenoid valve is independently controlled by said microcomputer.

6. A method as claimed in claim 4, <sup>or 5,</sup> wherein two of said solenoid valves are provided in series, a quantity of fluid flow being controlled by overlapping timing of opening or closing of said solenoid valves using said microcomputer.

7. A method as claimed in claim 4, <sup>5 or 6,</sup> wherein said clutch moving time is controlled to a predetermined value from clutch disengagement to clutch slip and controlled to one of a set of predetermined values appropriate to

driving conditions from clutch slip to clutch engagement.

8. A method as claimed in claim 4, <sup>5, 6 or 7,</sup> wherein said clutch moving speed is controlled to a constant value from clutch disengagement to clutch slip and controlled to one of a set of predetermined values appropriate to

driving conditions from clutch slip to clutch engagement.

9. A method as claimed in any of <sup>claims 4 to 8,</sup> wherein said clutch moving speed is controlled to one of a set of predetermined constant values appropriate to

driving conditions from clutch slip to near clutch engagement and then to a predetermined constant value to clutch engagement.

10. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein two of said solenoid valves are provided in series in a supply side fluid passage and another two of said solenoid valves are provided in parallel in an exhaust side fluid passage, a quantity of fluid

flow being controlled by overlapping periods of opening  
of said solenoid valves of both the supply and exhaust  
sides using said microcomputer.

11. A method as claimed in claim 10, wherein said exhaust  
5 side fluid passage has a different diameter from said supply  
side fluid passage.





Fig. 3

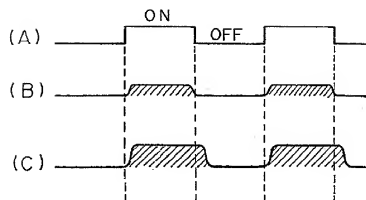


Fig. 4

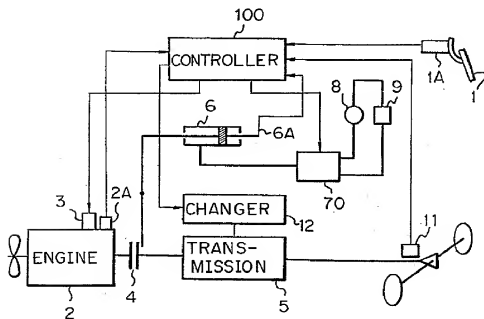
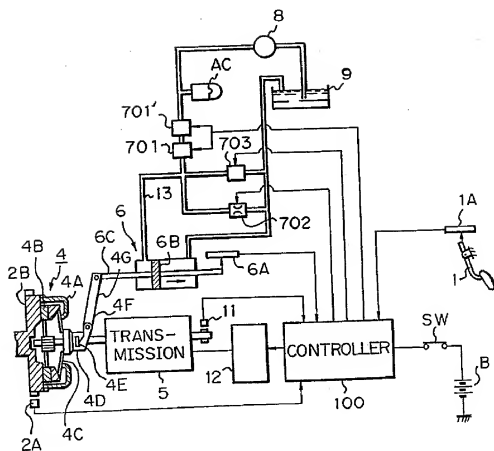


Fig. 5



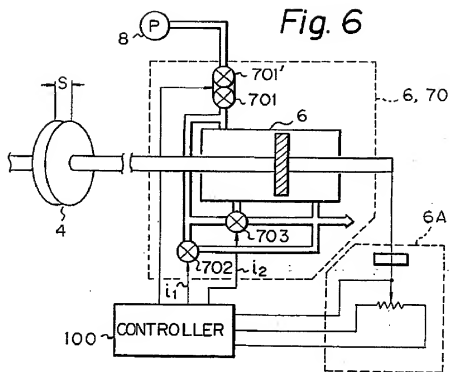
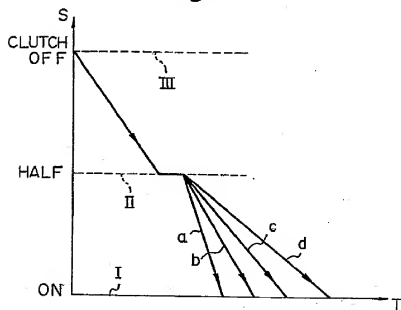
**Fig. 7**

Fig. 8

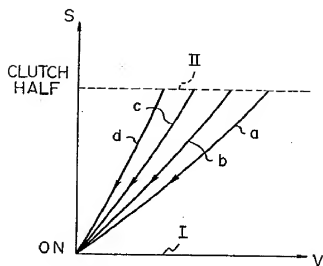


Fig. 9

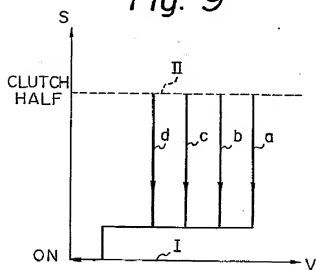


Fig. 10

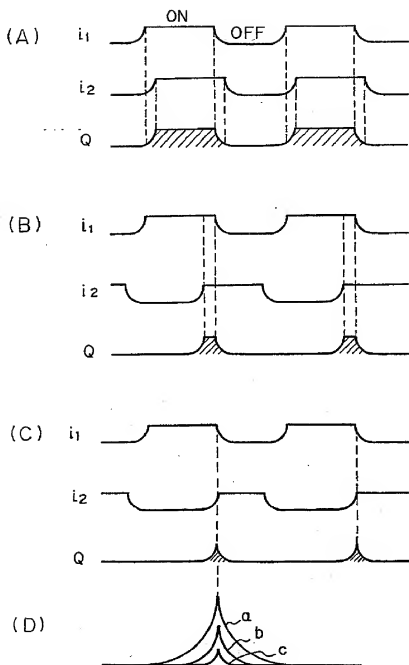


Fig. 11

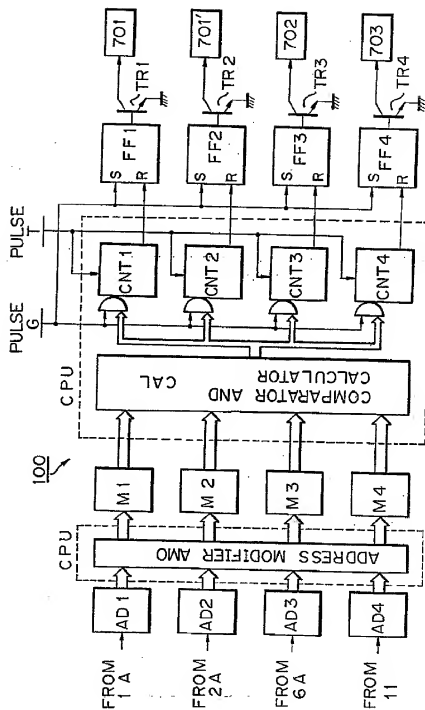


Fig. 12

